

# THE YAZOO DEMOCRAT

Published Weekly

Office on Main Street.

By S. S. Wright & R. Warrick.

Vol. 7.

YAZOO CITY, MI., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 8, 1851.

No 48

PUBLISHED ON MAIN STREET, YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, every Wednesday, at THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, or four if not paid within one month from the time of subscribing.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publishers.

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Yazoo City January 23d 1851.

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Yazoo city, April 15th 1851—1f

COMFORTS FOR HOMELY WOMEN.—"Beauty," says Lord Kaimere, "is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt the mind of the wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection, without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice." The graces lose their influence, like beauty. At the end of thirty years, a virtuous woman, who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect, the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Dr. Geo. A. Gardner returned here yesterday and delivered himself to the custody of the Marshal of the District. He was brought before Judge Crawford of the Court and gave security in the sum of \$40,000 for his appearance at the December term. G. W. Riggs and Dr. Thos. Miller are his securities.

A married gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the ugly temper and disposition of his daughter. At last upon one occasion, the old gentleman, becoming weary of the grumblings of his son in law, exclaimed—"You are right, she is an impudent jade, and if I hear any more complaints of her, I will disinherit her. The husband made no more complaints.

"Waiter! said a hungry customer.  
"What, sir?"  
"A half dozen pig's feet in the shell."

"In a moment, sir, as soon as I mix an Indian meal sling for a Grahamite."

"Yes, a knot-hole fried."

Waiter disappears beneath a standing collar.

### From the Louisville Democrat.

#### Right to Secede.

The right of a State to secede, and the rights of a State after it has seceded, are very different things. The States voluntarily entered the Union after an able discussion of its advantages and disadvantages. The fear of the opposition was that the federal government had too much power; that under the constitution it possessed the means to absorb within itself all the powers reserved to the States, and become in the end, not a Republic with limited powers, but a consolidated despotism of a majority. It is a democratic principle that a majority should rule where there is a community of interests; but it is obvious that, in a country as extended as ours, there can be a community of interests in a few things, and therefore it is not reasonable nor democratic that the arbitrary will of a majority should have unlimited control. No one would contend that a majority of Indiana should govern Kentucky, or that the majority of Kentucky should govern Indiana.

But it is not worth while to discuss so plain a point. The merest tyro in politics understands it, but the importance of the subject is not now everywhere appreciated. All that Congress should have power to do was attempted to be specified in the federal constitution.—Construe that instrument strictly, and perhaps no improper encroachment upon State rights can take place. But the virtue of all written constitutions must depend upon the wisdom and virtue of the living power that interprets and executes them. We can hardly see in advance what a written constitution will become in practice. Time changes written constitutions, and it has changed the constitution of the United States. The tendency to consolidation cannot be disguised, and it is a fatal looking tendency. Had the area of this Union remained what it was when the constitution was formed, its interests would not be so diversified, and the evils of the discretionary will of the majority would not be so great. Had the framers of that instrument foreseen the last extent to be embraced in the Union, they would have been even more cautious, and granted the federal government less power. Will their posterity be equal to the task of appreciating the changes in their situation, and providing for its necessities? On this subject we have some apprehensions. The love of power, its tendency to increase, the profits of successful demagoguery upon local and sectional interests and prejudices, are potent causes of mischief. If it were true that the federal government has a right to force a State into submission to its laws, and that a State has no peaceable redress, is it wise now to proclaim and insist upon it? Is it not the part of wise and philosophic statesmanship to let such a power die out of the opinions and sentiments of men? We deny that the power exists; but suppose it could be proved to the contrary, as fairly as such a proposition, involved in doubt as it is, could be, is it not too late now to talk of its exercise? Is it not best to proclaim at all times that this Union is voluntary on the part of the States, bound together only by the ties of blood, of interests, of national associations; by common hopes and a common destiny? Why talk of exercising a power which, should it ever be resorted to, must end in disasters to the common hopes of all? Suppose the States on the shores of the Pacific should resolve to secede from the Union, would the States on this side be guilty of the insanity of employing coercion to prevent it?

An error in sentiment on this subject may lead to consequences that all would deplore when too late to apply a remedy. We need not be told about the weakness of a government that depends upon voluntary consent. The States came voluntarily into the Union; they have voluntarily remained in it; and the reasons for remaining have only grown stronger by time. A State by seceding, supposing the right acknowledged, cannot change its location. It must remain associated with the other States from the necessity of its situation. It will have only the rights it has the power to maintain. The law of nations is of little avail to a small State in a conflict between large ones. It can make no calculations upon its independence. There are no limits to the encroachments of power and power. If a State assumes that its rights are sacrificed by the power of the federal government, when it has the guarantees of the constitution, how will it fare when it has no such guarantees to plead? Will a State be treated with more consideration out of the Union than in it? If the federal authorities are unscrupulous and tyrannical toward States they are bound to respect by the solemn obligations of official oaths, will they not be less regardful of rights which have no such guarantees? These considerations will induce all sane men to adhere to the Union; to rectify abuses, if they exist; never to give up the ship whilst there is a plank left. If wrongs exist, right them. The ballot-box is the means to correct evils, and the power is not exhausted. We believe that a sense of justice will prevail in the great majority of these States; to it, let the appeal be made against political wrongs. A few failures will not discourage the brave, and drive them to remedies a thousand times worse than the disease has yet become, or than it ever will become, as we fervently hope. We do not surrender the right of secession; but it is a right to be used only when revolution would be advisable.

We do not apprehend that secession will ever be resorted to under any deliberate calculation of the political advantages. The threats of force may provoke extreme measures; they can only do evil.

Disembarrass the subject from any such theory of government, and the main incentive to secession will be taken away.

#### A Week's work.

SUNDAY—church doors enter in, Rest from toil, repent of sin; Strive a heavenly rest to win.

MONDAY—to your calling go; Serve the Lord; love friend and foe; To the temple, answer no.

TUESDAY—do what good you can; Live in peace with God and man, Remember, life is but a span.

WEDNESDAY—give away and earn; Teach some truth, some good thing learn; Joyfully good for ill return.

THURSDAY—build your house upon Christ, the mighty corner stone; Whom God helps, his work is done.

FRIDAY—for the truth be strong; Own your fault, if in the wrong; Put a bridal on your tongue.

SATURDAY—thank God and sing; Tribute to his treasury bring; Be prepared for Terror's king.

Thus—your hopes on Jesus cast— Thus let all your weeks be past; And you shall be saved at last.

#### From the Charleston Mercury.

##### Under which King?

We have been struck by the change of philosophy in the last invitation of the Co-operation party, from that which they first adopted. At the outset, they only invited to their meeting those who were opposed to secession—"under existing circumstances;" and we understood that a large portion of them were pledged to resistance finally, even if there could be found no field of resistance but the narrow confines of South Carolina; that they abjured and scorned the suspicion of tending even by a hair's breadth towards submission,—and held themselves, of all resistance men, to be the most true, effective and unconquerable of all those who set themselves against the recent aggressions of the Federal Government, and had devoted themselves to its overthrow.

Have they mistaken their opinions? Have they only recently found out what they were aiming at? We find in their last call that they simply invite those who are opposed to secession; not secession "under existing circumstances," but "secession" absolutely. The simple negation of separate State action, appears now as the sole bond of the party. Is that the position they desire to occupy? Have they nothing better to offer to a people living under a sense of wrong and danger? Have they wound up all their infinite parade of wrongs inflicted on us, and indignant resentment of those wrongs, by the lame and impotent conclusion of opposition to separate State action? Do they appear before the District in the undisguised character of submissionists?

We do not ask these questions unmeaningly, and still less in the spirit of taunting. If we are not deeply deceived, a large portion of the Co-operation party were men pledged in every way to resistance. They simply bound themselves by that name, to seek the object in the form of combined resistance by several States of the South. But resistance was the object and aim of the ir union with the party. Where are they now? The chance of co-operation has continually receded—in our opinion it has receded precisely in proportion as the prospect of the separate action of South Carolina has been clouded by internal divisions—and the recent vote of Mississippi has closed the last door of hope that our State could commence resistance in concert with any one of her sisters. It is now, when there is no hope or chance of co-operation from abroad, that the so-called Co-operation party assumes its character of a party merely combined to prevent separate State action,—to obstruct resistance in the only form in which there is the faintest prospect of giving to resistance a substantial form. Have they really smothered their resentments; have they buried their sharp swords; have they again folded the flag of Unionism around them, and consented to serve that Government they have so bitterly denounced, till it shall have the folly to commit to flagrant enough to arouse people who have been deaf to its past denunciations, and insensible to aggressions that put in peril the dearest and greatest interests involved in their social organization? We leave them to answer these questions—they are not us, but to their own hearts. If they do not, sure they are benefiting the State, they incur a fearful responsibility in opposing its carrying out their own principles.

LATER FROM COSTA RICA.—GEN. FLORES.—By advices from Costa Rica of the date of July 19th, it is stated that Gen Flores, the ascending President of Ecuador, has sailed for Peru, to place himself at the head of the insurrection of Ecuador, which is leagued with that in New Granada. Flores is what is called a monarchist, and acquired some notoriety, many years ago, in Spain by his plans to subject the South American Republics once more to the Spanish Crown.

Persons sending letters to Canada and the British provinces need not affix stamps to their letters, as it only pays postage in part, and the whole or none must be collected at the end of the route. So people need not lose their postage stamps for nothing.

ARRIVAL OF MISS CATHERINE HAYES.—The "Swan" has at length arrived—and she must be convinced by this time that she is no less a bird of admiration than the "Nightingale." The Pacific reached her wharf about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at which early hour a large concourse of people had assembled to welcome the fair songstress to our shores, which they did most enthusiastically by shouting, the swinging of hats, waving of handkerchiefs and almost every other conceivable mode of demonstration. On her arrival at the Astor House, she was most cordially received by the inmates, who thronged all the passages having left their rooms for the purpose of seeing and hailing this celebrated lady.

Arrangements were made by the New York Musical Fund Society, to give Miss Hayes a serenade on her arrival. But in consequence of the fatigue of the voyage across the Atlantic, it was suggested by her friends that it had better be deferred until to-night. The suggestion was complied with, to the disappointment of a large assemblage who collected on the spot last evening—but no will no doubt admit the judiciousness of the postponement and be on hand again to night with a large increase of their numbers.

During last evening, the Irish regiment passing homeward on their return from the burial of one of their comrades, stopped in front of the Astor House and saluted their countrywoman with three cheers; their band, meantime, playing an Irish national air.

We see it stated that on Thursday last Miss Hayes gave a concert on board the Pacific, in compliance with the request of the passengers. The price of tickets was five shillings sterling each, and the total receipts were \$200, which, being handed to Miss Hayes, she passed over to Captain Nye and requested him to distribute among his crew.

In personal appearance, Miss Hayes is rather above the ordinary size. She has a fine eye which lights up with great animation when she converses upon agreeable topics. Her whole face beams with intelligence, and a profusion of auburn hair adds greatly to her other attractions.

It appears by a lengthy article in the Liverpool Courier, that Miss Hayes' farewell concert was one of the most brilliant triumphs of this distinguished vocalist.—[N. Y. Day Book.

EVACUATING THE FORTRESS.—When the Prussian army entered Paris, one of the officers made particular interest to be quartered in a certain hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain, the residence of a widow lady of rank. On taking possession of his billet, the colonel at once haughtily refused the apartments offered him; and, after a survey of the premises, insisted on having the best suite on the first floor, then occupied by the lady of the house herself. She protested and entreated in vain; the colonel was harsh and peremptory; the lady had to abandon her sitting room, boudoir, and bed room, and content herself with the chambers intended for the officer. From these, however, she was rudely dislodged on the next day, the colonel demanding them for his orderly; and the lady had to creep into a servant's garret. This was not all. On first taking possession, the officer had summoned the *maitre d'hotel*, and commanded a rich dinner of twelve covers for the entertainment of a party of his comrades. They came; the cellar had to yield its choicest wines; the house was filled with Bacchanalian uproar. The orgy was repeated both on the next day and the next following. On the morning afterward the officer presented himself before the lady, and said, "You are perhaps annoyed at my proceedings in your hotel?" "Certainly," was the reply, "I think I have cause to complain of the manner in which the law of the strongest has been used here, in defiance of the commonest regard due to my sex and age. I have been roughly expelled from every habitable room in my own house and thrust into a garret; my servants have been maltreated; with my plate and provisions, and the best of my cellar, you have forced them to wait on the riotous feasting of your comrades. I have appealed to your generosity, to your courtesy, but in vain. I protest against such conduct, it is unworthy of a soldier."

"Madam," replied the Prussian, "what you say is perfectly true. Such conduct is brutal and unbecoming. I have the honor to inform you that what you have justly complained of for the last three days is but a faint copy of the manner in which your son daily behaved in my mother's house in Berlin for more than six months after the battle of Jena. From me you shall have no further annoyance. I shall now retire to my room. The hotel is entirely at your own disposal." The lady blushed and was silent.—Reminiscences of Paris.

Several newspapers have gravely announced that during the temporary absence of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, is "Acting as President of the United States." Mr. Corwin may receive papers and answer questions, but he can do nothing as President more than any messenger in his department. The powers of the President are not transferable, and there is only one case in which any individual not elected can act as President, and that is when there is a vacancy in the office of President; add there is but one person who can "act" in case of vacancy, and that is the President of the senate.

No man should part with his own individuality, and become that of another.

#### GIVE ME A FAITHFUL HEART.

BY ELIZABETH A. BLINN.

I do not crave the bright gems of earth,  
Nor gold of dazzling hue,  
But ask for something of more worth—  
A heart that's pure and true.

Though earth may yield her costly gems,  
That look so fair to view;  
I ask not for such diadems,  
But for a heart that's true.

A heart that glows with noble deeds,  
For this I e'er will sue;  
A guiltless heart from envy freed—  
A heart that's pure and true.

A heart like this is real worth—  
It nothing can outshine;  
'Tis all I ask for here on earth—

NAVAL ANECDOTE.—When McDonough was First Lieutenant of the Siren, under the command of Captain Smith, a circumstance occurred in the harbor of Gibraltar, sufficiently indicative of the firmness and decision of his character. An American merchant brig came to anchor near the U. S. vessel. McDonough, in the absence of Captain Smith, who had gone on shore, saw a boat from a British frigate board the brig and take from her a man. He instantly manned and armed his gig, and pursued the British boat, which he overtook just as it reached the frigate, and without ceremony took the impressed man into his own boat. The frigate's boat was twice the force of his own; but the act was so bold as to arouse the Lieutenant of the press-gang, and no resistance was offered.

When the affair was made known to the British Captain, he came on board the Siren in a great rage, and inquired how he dared to take a man from his boat.

McDonough replied that the man was an American seaman, and was under the protection of the flag of the United States, and that it was his duty to protect him.

The Captain, with a volley of oaths, swore he would bring his frigate alongside the Siren and sink her.

"That you may do," said McDonough, "but while she swims the man you shall not have."

The English Captain told McDonough that he was a young hair-brained fellow, and would repent his rashness. "Supposing sir," said he "I had been in that boat would you have committed such an act?"

"I should have made the attempt at all hazards," was the reply.

"What sir?" said the English Captain, "would you venture to interfere if I were to impress men from that brig?"

"You can try it, sir," replied McDonough.

The British Captain returned to his vessel, and manned a boat and steered for the brig; McDonough did the same, but here the affair ended; the English Captain took a circuitous route and returned to his ship. There was such a calmness in the conduct of Lieutenant McDonough—such a solemnity in his language—such politeness in his manner, that the British officer saw that he had to deal with no ordinary man, and that it was not best to put him on his mettle.

INDUSTRY.—A lazy husband, or lazy wife, though rich as Croesus, is a bad bargain in any rank of society, but unspeakably so in the ranks of our operatives. Here everything depends upon effort. You cannot help the mechanic or laborer who will not help himself. Indolence, like drunkenness, cannot be elevated. The proverb of Solomon has been verified in all ages—"The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall cover a man with rags," and not only men but women too; for here, as in all other things, you will sure to have the same sauce for the goose and the gander. Hundreds of families are now in the most abject wretchedness, solely through their sloth and idleness. We would have all young men inquire what time their sweethearts rise in the morning, and how they spend their days; and the young women to be just as inquisitive concerning their swains. It may not be very poetical to be thus prying, but it may save a world of trouble by-and-by. Paul's rule, was, that "if people would not work, they should not eat," and it will not be a bad addition to prohibit them from marrying, not by any law, but by every person refusing to be yoked with such useless and heartless monsters.

The idea that arts and delusions have been employed to seduce young men to go to Cuba, finds a very satisfactory refutation in the fact that at this very moment, when the latest news is so unfavorable, the eagerness to proceed to the island is a hundred times stronger than it was before. Thousands of young men are flocking to the city, impatient to encounter the peril which overwhelmed a portion of their countrymen, and avenge the murder of their brothers. There are at this moment not less than 3000 in this city, who burn to meet the blood thirsty minions of Spain, and who only need means of transportation to proceed to the island forthwith. Have these young been enticed and deluded. Those who indulge these calumnious charges, little know the American character, whose noblest features are displayed when peril threatens and adversity frowns—when dangers have to be met and difficulties to be surmounted.—Delta.

There is nothing more likely to bring the cause of moral reform into contempt than to constitute as its leaders, individuals, a large portion of whose lives have been spent in vicious indulgence. Set a thief to catch a thief may be a sound practice.

tical maxim; but never set a suddenly reformed scoundrel up as a public pattern of morality, or send him forth as a good shepherd to bring back strayed sheep to the fold of God!

In taking the census in one of the Western towns, the enumerators found in one of the papers under the head "Occupation, etc.," the entry "Zooker," carried out opposite the name of the young child. He inquired the meaning of the entry, and received the following solution from the mother of the child: "Aw! that's my cheer! He hathn't left off zooking (sneaking) yet, so that's occupation."

A SISTER'S LOVE.—Beautiful is the love of a sister—the kiss hath no guile, no passion; the touch is purity, and brings peace and satisfaction to the heart. Beautiful is the love of a sister; it is moonlight on our path—it is of heaven, and sheds its peace upon the earth.

The longer I live, the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity will make a man without it. (Goethe.)

SPARKING A GAL.—Now I've courted so darn many gals in my life an' perhaps more. The last gal that I ever went to see was Nancy Hewlet—Sweet Scilly! she was a scrounger. If a feller should see her once he'd melt sure. There was somethin' schruppus 'bout the gal that made me love her mo'n I could pick up chips for a week. Many an' many's the times I've took that gal to meetin' and the other fellows would look at us as tho' they would like to mix in; but I want to be did!

MARKING NEWSPAPERS.—The Post Master General has decided that it is lawful for publishers of newspapers, or others, "to draw a mark over an advertisement for the purpose of directing attention to it." This decision has been given in reply to a communication from the Chamber of commerce, informing the Post Master General that some post masters had so construed the existing law as to subject newspapers containing advertisements thus marked to letter postage.

COURTSHIP SCENE.—Jonathan, do you love boiled beef and dumplings?

Darned, if I don't Sooky—but a hot dumblin ain't nothin' to your nice, sweet, taral red lips.

O law, Jonathan do hush. Jonathan did you read the story about a man that was hugg'd to death by a bear?

Gues I did; Sooky—and it made me feel all overish.

How did you feel, Jonathan?

Kinder, sorter as if I'd like to hug you e'enmost to death too, you taral nice, plump, elegant little critter you.

O law, now go away Jonathan, Ah Sooky, you are sich a slick gal. Law ain't you ashamed Jonathan.

I wish I was a nice little ribbon, Sook! What for?

Cos may be you'd tie me round that are nice little neck of your'n; and I should like to be tied that, darned if I shouldn't.

O law! there comes mother, Jonathan, run!

SUPERSTITION AND BRUTALITY.—The Buffalo Republic says that two years since a man died in Cayuga county of consumption. Other members of the family are affected in the same way, and one brother is not expected to live. Recently the brothers and neighbors disinterred the body of the deceased, cut out the heart and lungs, which were brought home and buried in the presence of the family, who inhaled the fumes and afterwards ate the ashes. It is doubtful whether the old Cayugas ever exhibited the barbarism of their successors.

SINGULAR CASE OF SLEEPING.—The Roundout (Inland) Courier records the following singular case.

About a month ago, the daughter of a citizen of Napanoch, Ulster co., fell into a deep sleep, at about mid day, without any previous monition, lasting an unusual time, and since then recurrent attacks have followed intervals, one of which, an apparent profound slumber, lasted within a few hours of six days! During all this period of sleep, about a wine glass full of milk was all the nutriment which could be administered. Every effort to arouse her from these torpid fits, save with a remarkable exception.—The voice of a former pastor of the church of N. appears to arouse consciousness; and with some exertion on his part, the spell is broken for a time. The case seems to baffl all medical skill thus far. The girl is about fifteen years of age.

Common schools are the ground work of free institutions. Republicanism and ignorance are bitter antagonisms.

Debt is a horse that is always throwing its rider. Fools ride him bare back, and without bridle.

The height of politeness is passing around upon the opposite side of a lady when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.

STICK NO BILLS HERE.—During a late Concert in the City Hall in Manchester, several of the seats, having been spoken for, were labelled "engaged." Upon the audience leaving it was ascertained that one of the ladies walked home with the word "engaged" in large letters upon her back—one of the labels having been fastened to her dress.